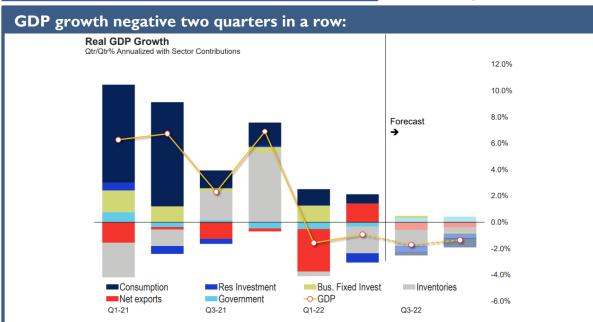


Clark County Treasurer Investment Pool Monthly Report

Key Performance Indicators		
	<u>July 2022</u>	<u>July 2021</u>
County's Book Value Yield	1.12%	0.60%
State LGIP's Book Value Yield	1.63%	0.18%
County's Total Market Return	-2.26%	0.24%
Benchmark's Total Market Return	-2.07%	0.23%
County's Effective Duration	1.16 yrs.	1.12 yrs.
Benchmark's Duration	1.34 yrs.	0.96 yrs.
Average Maturity	1.23 yrs.	1.42 yrs.
Net Asset Value (NAV)	\$0.978490	\$1.004903
County's Book Value	\$1,194.0 mm	\$1,161.5 mm
Current Market Yields		
Fed Funds Rate (upper)	2.50%	0.25%
2-year Treasury Note	2.88%	0.19%

- The Fed hiked rates by 75 basis points (bps) at its July meeting for the second time placing the federal funds rate between 2.25-2.50%. Again, the June's CPI acceleration surprised to the upside justifying the Fed's aggressive pace. Markets expect the fed funds rate to reach 3.5% by year-end unless inflation continues to surprise to the upside.
- The interest rate curve inverted during the month with the 10-yr yield decreasing 36 bps from 3.01% to 2.65% while the 2-yr yield only decreasing 7 bps from 2.95% to 2.88%. This is the largest negative spread between the 2-yr and the 10-yr since the 2000-2001 downturn and it is a signal that the markets are pricing in a recession.
- Believing the Fed will be successful at stopping inflation, risk assets performed strongly during the month. The S&P 500 posted a monthly gain for the first time since March, rising 9.2%, its best month since 2020.
- The July's job report gave us the lowest unemployment rate since May 1969, 3.46%. That is a 53-yr low! The current employment growth is not sustainable and cannot last amid the Fed's aggressive tightening. Initial Jobless Claims, which is a more real-time measure of employment, has already started to pick up and is back to November 2021's level as well as Continuing Jobless Claims which is back to April's level.



Q1 GDP was -1.6% and the first estimate of Q2 was -0.9%. Two negative GDP quarters is the general definition of a recession. Since the early 1980's, the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) is who declares a recession and they wait to see four things: falling production (negative GDP), falling real income, real sales falling, and falling employment. All but falling employment have been met.

